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THE SEA COAST ECHO

CONSTRUCTIVE FORCE IN THE COMMUNITY

ECHO BLDG.

Forty-Second Year of Publication.
Chas. G. Moreau, Editor and Publisher.

Official Journal Hancock County
Official Journal City of Bay St. Louis.

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GREATEST JOURNAL SOUTH PURCHASES DAILY STATES.

FOR a reported cash consideration of over a half million dollars, \$525,000.00 to be exact, the New Orleans Times-Picayune purchased the name, good will and business of the New Orleans Evening and Sunday morning States and in future will only publish the States as an evening newspaper and combining the two Sunday morning papers into one. By this purchase two of the best and outstanding newspapers of the South have combined their interests and thereby results a great economic saving.

The depression, and finally, closing of two major banks in New Orleans is given as cause for the sale. Newspapers over the country have suffered hardest from the depression and none have made money. Many dailies and weeklies have gone out of existence as a result. Daily Newspapers have been hit hard through another channel, that of radio advertising. With railroad, banking and other institutional advertising, coupled with the fall of national trade, newspapers have been victims of adverse conditions in more ways than one.

While it is not stated, but the fact is recognized that with the death of Col. Ewing the N. O. States suffered an irreparable loss. Men make newspapers. With the death of Dana of the Sun, James Gordon Bennett of the Herald, Pulitzer of the World and down a long list of names of publishers and newspapers great changes have been wrought. These and other newspapers died with their publishers. What would Hearst newspapers be without William Randolph Hearst?

Munsey's Magazine died with Frank Munsey. Leslie's died with Frank Leslie, although years later, and even down to so plebian a publication as the Police Gazette it died with the passing of Richard K. Fox. The Iconoclast of Waco died with Brann, the Fra Magazine with Elbert Hubbard.

The States, however, since the death of Col. Ewing, lost none of its making as a splendid newspaper and standing. The Times-Picayune is to be congratulated on its success in acquiring control of so splendid a newspaper. It will continue the high standard set by the Ewings and associates and we are glad to note that the States as an afternoon newspaper will be continued and the name standing for so much perpetuated.

WAS THE ARTICLE PROPHETIC?

SHORTLY after Pine Hills Hotel had been completed and the magnificent pile of masonry stood out against the bay of St. Louis background, the building outlined against the sky and mirrored over the even waters of the bay at even-tide reminded one of a castle.

An article on the editorial page of The Echo at that time anent the picture was headed "The Enchanted Castle," and the writer possibly moved by some poetic or fanciful impulse chose to so head it. Thus looming up in the distance the picture had all the aspects of an enchanted castle.

The building, although free from picture and story book turrets, moats and bridges, still remains in the dusk and on moonlight nights appearing as some enchanted castle and the thought arises, was this article prophetic?

Pine Hills has been closed for the past several years, a victim of the economic stress and the hope is indulged in that some day the building with its setting of natural beauty will come into its own. Truly there must be some geni or magic-like influence awaiting, either to wave the wand or rub the lamp. There is a destiny and future for Pine Hills. May it be soon. We cannot wait too long for we have already patiently and repeatedly gazed across the bay hopefully and well wishingly. And so far seemingly in vain.

EDUCATIONAL

VISITORS to the Century of Progress Exposition at Chicago are unanimous in their acclaim of the project as one of unqualified success from many angles, particularly that of education in the broadest sense of the word.

Celebrating a century of progress, as it does, the exposition implies its purpose by the very name and we are told by those who have gone, seen and returned that the greatest phase of the entire undertaking is educational.

There is much that is new to the older generation. Of course much appeals to the newer generation. But many who have visited previous fairs and seen much find revelation in this instance. We are told there are many new inventions, not yet marketed, on view and in demonstration. Automobiles, crack trains of the future and many modes and methods that will revolutionize industrial pursuit and economic endeavor.

Hence, it is well that those who find the time and means visit this century of progress exposition and learn therefrom many things that are in active form and motion. It is well to see, to learn and to expand our vision and slant on things. There is no better way to accomplish this than by travel and visiting such exposition as offered at Chicago.

Trading at home is the only way to maintain the prosperity of this community. Boiled down that's the truth, regardless of whatever else may be said.

HOME LOAN EXPECTATIONS.

RECENT passage of the Home Loan Act by Congress and the appointment of an attorney and appraiser for each county has aroused the interest of numberless owners of homes and other property who are seeking relief from the pressure of mortgages so old that we may refer to the number and their character as chronic.

While many inquiries and verbal applications are filed daily with those who will be in authority as yet no word has come from Washington that would throw any definite light. Hoping against hope many mortgages are groping in the dark, others are living in the light of great expectations. Nothing definite has been given out and no one seems to know just what kind of relief will be forthcoming.

However, we fear many are expecting too much from this latest relief gesture by the government inasmuch as many of the applicants have made it known that they not only wish to borrow the original amount of their mortgage but, as the case may be, either wish a few hundred extra or possibly an additional thousand or two. It can safely be said this number will be disappointed. There will be a rude awakening. For it is safe to say this is strictly a relief measure, to help the home owner save his home, to remove a certain amount of pressure and is not a loan agency for any other purpose but to save the home.

It is passing strange the penchant of many to borrow. Already deeply steeped in grief of inability to pay mortgage or interest, and having felt the pang that promiscuous borrowing brings, they would seek to go deeper into stress rather than the other way.

It has been said that the trouble with many people is that in days gone by it was too easy to borrow money. Those who loaned it readily were rather a foe than friend and The Echo is rather inclined to this belief.

Happy is the man or woman who retires at night with no mortgage. The home is sacred. The dwelling house should be kept free from debt. It has been too frequently jeopardized for questionable purpose. To mortgage a home to go into business has been the more frequent folly.

It is safe to say the Home Loan machinery is not going to operate as too many hope to or would have it and there are going to be more than one disappointed. Only bona fide loans, conservatively appraised, and with clear and unquestioned title are the kind government representatives will consider.

Church collections are breaking no summer records.

A FOREIGN COUNTRY VISITS.

AN armada of twenty-four planes flew successfully this week from Rome, Italy, to Chicago, U. S. A., via northern route thru Iceland, without mishap or slightest incident to mar the trip. Gen. Balboa, the intrepid, says he will return by a more hazardous route and will further demonstrate the practicability of flying across the ocean separating the two continents.

The feat is not only a contribution to the Century of Progress Exposition now in progress at Chicago, neither so much as an exploitation or experimentation. It has been proven more than one time that the Atlantic may be spanned by man over air route. But Italy, land of Mussolini, gives manifestation of power and air superiority and that in the event of a crisis that nation would be equal to emergency.

It serves as a lesson in more ways than one. Other nations will take cognizance. It is the renaissance of a new era and our own United States will sit up and take notice. Arthur Brisbane who writes brilliantly and read locally by readers of the N. O. States, hardly lets a day go by unless he urges for air fighting preparedness and it does appear that he is not so far from right. It was Senator Vardaman who said during a memorable campaign while he was candidate for U. S. Senate, that were he successful in his quest he would never rise from his seat unless he would bring up a certain issue concerning the Negro. Brisbane is following a similar practice.

The success of General Balboa is significant. It might be well we sit up and take notice and that we recognize the deeper significance of the accomplishment.

Vacation trips planned, and not carried out, do business men no good.

VOTING FOR REPEAL.

WITH Arkansas and Alabama, two pivotal Southern States, swinging into the wet column by voting Tuesday to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and Tennessee likely to do likewise this Thursday, it is conceded that the thirty-six States necessary for repeal are within grasp. Even the dregs admit it. By December it is expected the necessary States will have voted accordingly and for Christmas this prohibition nightmare will have become a thing of the past.

Arkansas and Alabama, two of the most acridly dry States, have voted wet. The majority have gone to the polls and repudiated this thing called prohibition. The noble experiment has gone down in defeat. It proved an utter failure. It fostered crime, racketeering and encouraged disrespect and disregard for the law and made hypocrites of many.

However, the country going dry will not prohibit those whose principles are to the contrary. They may personally practice by their own precept and it is well that they do. There is much virtue in temperance and individual prohibition and since this is a free country let each do as his conscience and mind dictate. It is your privilege to be a prohibitionist. We grant this. And respect your wish. But we cannot favor plunging the majority of the country into an "experiment" without first granting popular vote on the subject.

It is the majority we now hear from. Tennessee will register a like vote and all down the category of States voting on the issue.

After listening to the radio for a few nights we have come to the conclusion that a lot of ether is being wasted.

MERELY THEORETICAL

By GEORGE E. SCHILLING
(For The Sea Coast Echo)

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

A WISE-CRACKER once claimed that he could make a professor of political economy out of an ordinary parrot. He said that he would teach it to say "supply and demand" instead of "Polly" and "cracker." Since the professors seem to be taking so much authority in the government nowadays, it might be a good thing to know what they mean. Possibly it may even be important to us.

The laws are not particularly hard to understand. The law of demand is that, in any market, at any time, the price varies directly with the effective demand. Effective demand is that which is backed up by buying power. Nine hundred thousand of the unemployed and their families in New York who want clothes very badly have no effect on the price because they have had no money to buy with for two or three years.

The law of supply is that, in any market, at any time, the price varies inversely with the supply, that is that the greater the supply the lower the price, and vice versa. Of course these laws work the other way around also,—the higher the price the greater the supply, and the less the demand.

The learned professor makes out schedules to show how the laws work. He may illustrate, for instance, by estimating the number of dozens of eggs that will be bought in one day at Bay St. Louis at different prices and the number of dozens that will be offered for sale at different prices. Then he draws a diagram. It looks like a big letter X, and the point where the line crosses shows the price. If someone quotes below that figure he will sell out and be unable to supply all his customers. If his price is too high he will have stock left over unsold.

Simple as these laws are, the professor talks about them so much because, sooner or later, they regulate the price of everything. In a free market like a stock market, or a produce market, they act very quickly, so that prices change suddenly and often, sometimes every minute. In other markets, like that for real estate or labor, they usually act more slowly, and may not take effect for years, but they always work in the end. Monopoly prices are raised only by restricting supply, which means fewer sales at higher prices. Free competitive prices are usually lower than monopoly prices just because free competition means that supply is not restricted.

The theory of the good, conventional, orthodox old professors, who do their thinking mostly in the last century, is that these laws work perfectly, and to the greatest good of the greatest number. Their idea is that when supply in any line is too great some of the producers will drop out and find another business which is more profitable. This did actually happen a century ago, and even less; but it is a safe guess that the professor who teaches it to his class has not tried it in the last half dozen years. What has happened is that the industrialists who have not been closed out have reduced production, or shut down entirely, so throwing workers out of employment and reducing demand along with supply. The farmers have, as a rule, kept on producing and insisting that the government raise prices. They have a new scheme every year or two.

The somewhat frantic efforts of the administration at Washington under the "New Deal" are mostly attempts to adjust supply and demand, and they deserve study in the light of these laws. You may be sure that Professor Moley and the others know all about them. All of the mechanical progress shown up at Chicago means that supply has outrun effective demand. We have an excess supply of food, clothing, shelter, transportation, amusement, luxuries of all kinds. The one trouble is that we have also an excess supply of labor, which, according to the law, decreases its price, or wages and salaries, and therefore the effective demand for merchandise is decreased. The laborer is supply so far as work is concerned, but he is demand so far as goods are concerned. The perfectly extraordinary thing about this twentieth century world we are living in is that we do not need the worker at all, but we do need him to buy the things we produce. We have at least thirty million people in this country, twelve million unemployed and eighteen million of their families, who are not necessary to production at all. We can make all the goods we can possibly use without them. But, leaving aside the ethics of the thing, suppose we chloroformed the thirty millions, what would happen to the price of wheat and cotton? On the other hand, suppose we can provide them with incomes, what need will there be for a farm relief bill when the farmers have so many new customers?

It is topsy-turvy thinking, upside-down, revolutionary, if you will. We want higher prices. Increased supply means lower prices and increased demand means higher prices. It is therefore perfectly simple that we need not to increase supply, but to increase demand. The truly scientific thing is not to work harder and spend less, but to work less, loaf more, save less and spend more. Is that possible? I don't know. All I feel certain of is that it is absolutely necessary.

"What are you hanging around the drug store for?"

"I want to see how the druggist wraps up a bowl of goldfish."

SAUNTERINGS

From Where The West Begins.

By JOHN T. MEYERS.
(For The Sea Coast Echo)

EXOTIC AND INTERESTING SIGHTS TO OFFER.

SAN ANTONIO'S Mexican section has many exotic and interesting sights to offer. To the eye of the tourist oddities seem strange and amusing. But to the large Mexican populace of this quaint Spanish-American city, they represent a casual, everyday humdrum existence. In one congested block near the city market plaza, two typical Mexican theaters are located. Current picture programs are announced by many brightly lettered banners written entirely in Spanish.

A BIT OF OLD MEXICO IN THE UNITED STATES?

GROTESQUE lobby posters advertise vaudeville acts on special days. These stage performers are typical Mexican types. Their songs, dances, and entertainment are characteristic of Old Mexico. Mechanical pianos grind out a continuous serenade of wailing, Mexican music. The strains drift to the street outside, adding spiciness to an already throbbing, carefree atmosphere. In every direction the panorama is predominated by bizarre business and social formalities.

ADMISSION PRICE WITHIN REACH OF ALL.

ADMISSION price to the Mexican theatres are in keeping with the times. 5 cents, accompanied by a pass that can be secured at most business places on the west side, admits one to the theater any day in the week.

Pictures featuring movie stars of Mexican extracts are always in demand by the audience of these Mexican picture shows.

The news reels present current events in Mexico and other Latin countries. San Antonio has a moving picture company that produces short dramas and features exclusively for Mexican movie patrons. The artists are native San Antonio Mexicans, and their lines are spoken in their native tongue.

ADMISSION TO THIS THEATER IS 1 CENT.

ON Guadalupe street, in the midst of an outlying Mexican community center, is located another picture theater. The residents of this vicinity belong largely to the vast laboring class, whose wages are comparatively meager. On certain days of the week, this theater admits its patrons for 1 cent.

RANDOLPH FIELD IS LARGEST AVIATION FIELD.

SAN ANTONIO houses within its boundary an entire division of United States regulars, and the personnel of several army flying fields, including Randolph Field, the largest aviation training center in the United States. The total number of Uncle Sam's fighting men stationed in this city is between 10,000 and 12,000 at all times.

A TATTOO FIGURE IS THE POPULAR THING.

WHEREVER one finds large numbers of enlisted men from either the army or navy permanently stationed, there is certain to be a tattoo artist somewhere close at hand. Usually, the tattoo artist has his workshop mounted, circus style on wheels. The location is often on the fringe of a red light district.

Charts hung about the dingy little place exhibit samples of various tattoo designs. Hearts, daggers, anchors, birds, crosses, women's faces, and semi-nude figures are most popular designs selected by the prospective customer.

Others have names, initials, the word, mother, sweetheart, and other endearing terms tattooed on various parts of the body. When soldier or sailor lads are in their cups, the desire to be tattooed is most likely to be felt. Military authorities do not frown upon this peculiar fad. It makes an excellent form of identification in case of desertion. Women of the underworld, likewise, are addicted to the lure of the tattooer's needle.

HAPPY DAYS ARE HERE AGAIN.

HAPPY DAYS are here again for the army of unemployed in and around San Antonio. Cotton picking time has arrived over south-west Texas. The majority of cotton pickers are drawn from San Antonio's Mexican population. These laborers are being paid 50 cents a hundred pounds at present. Wages will undoubtedly be raised as the price of cotton advances. Government employment bureau officials estimate that approximately 12,000 workers from San Antonio have been put to work in the cotton fields.

TO BEER OR NOT TO BEER TO BE SETTLED IN AUGUST.

City officials and 32 beer sellers have been playing a "tag and you're it" game in San Antonio. The city lost the first inning in court when unsuccessful attempt was made to halt the open sale of 3.2 beer at a downtown cigar store until the question is decided by voters in August.

At another court hearing to be held next week, the validity of the State's Dean law will be argued pro and con. No startling developments are likely to result from the San Antonio beer farce. Police have orders

County News

By R. H. BRYSON,
(County Agent)

GARDEN INSECTS.

WITH the interest being taken in planting Summer and Fall gardens unless the growers arrange to protect the plants against attacks by the various insects, both the chewing and sucking types, very little benefit may be derived from the efforts, except that from the physical exercise.

The enemies of plants are of many kinds and demand methods of control that vary somewhat according to the insect to be combated and the nature of the plant to be treated. It is therefore necessary that the growers recognize the manner in which the insect feed and the kind of insecticide that is applicable to each.

Manner of Feeding as Related to Artificial Control. Insects are provided with either chewing or sucking mouth parts. The chewing insects bite off and swallow portions of the plant tissue, whereas the sucking insects pierce the plant tissue and draw out the vital juices. Upon this fundamental distinction rests chiefly the choice of material and the method to be used in prevention or control.

In combating insects of both types, the use of chemicals is recognized as the most effective means of control. Chemicals used in insect warfare are applied as sprays, dusts, and fumigants; these, however, are not always entirely successful. The degree of purity of the materials, the care exercised in their preparation, and the thoroughness of their application influences the results obtained.

When insects of the chewing type, such as leaf-eating beetles, cutworms, caterpillars, and other voracious forms are infesting the plants, such stomach poison as arsenate of lead may be applied as a spray or dust.

The sucking insects, which include thrips, aphids, scale insects and mealybugs, are not affected by stomach poisons because they draw their food within the plant; these must, therefore, be combated with contact insecticides which kill by their burning action, by poisoning through the breathing apparatus, or by suffocation.

Space will not permit a detailed description of spray solutions for all crops, but for the more ordinary garden crops, such as turnips, potatoes, or cabbage, the following are suggested. Aphids or Plant Lice and/or Flea Beetles on Turnips. Nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls. Soap, laundry (thoroughly dissolved), 1 ounce. Arsenate of Lead, 1 to 2 table-spoonfuls. Water, 1 gallon. Cabbage Worms. Arsenate of Lead, 1 to 2 table-spoonfuls. Soap, laundry, 1 inch cube. Water, 1 gallon. Colorado Potato Beetle. Bordeaux Mixture 1 to 2 table-spoonfuls. Arsenate of lead 1 to each gallon mixture.

Best results are obtained when leaves of plants are sprayed on top and bottom. Young insects start feeding on underside. Further information on spray solutions will be furnished upon application.

ARBORVITAE INJURED BY RED SPIDERS.

Home owners will, no doubt, be interested to know a cause of injury to arborvitae in their yard during the past few weeks. Inspection of many arborvitae plants has been made in Bay St. Louis and Waveland and specimens forwarded to State Plant Board for examination. The Plant Board suggests that the

TELLS HOW SHE TOOK 4 INCHES OFF HIPS 7 INCHES OFF WAIST

In 40 days by taking Kruschen Salts, Mrs. Helga Blough of New York City reduced 26½ lbs.—took 4 inches off hips, 3 inches off bust and 7½ inches off waist. She writes: "I haven't gone hungry a moment—I feel fine and look 10 years younger."

To get rid of double chins, bulging hips, ugly rolls of fat on waist and upper arms SAFELY and without discomfort—at the same time build up glorious health and acquire a clear skin, bright eyes, energy and vivaciousness—to look younger and feel it—take a half teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a glass of hot water every morning before breakfast.

One jar lasts 4 weeks and costs but a trifle at any drugstore the world over. Make sure you get Kruschen because it's SAFE. Money back if not joyfully satisfied.

to discontinue raids until this new wrinkle is ironed out—its a mighty complex affair. Beer is flowing freely again.

IDEAL PLACE TO SPEND THE WINTER MONTHS.

Not to be outdone by the general upward trend in business and prices, a prolonged spell of unusually hot weather has sent thermometers soaring well past the 100 mark in San Antonio, and other parts of the country.

Nights have been unbearably sultry. Many suburban residents are, literally, camping out these days. Cots and beds have been moved into the open. Kiddies are cooling off under garden hoses, while grown-ups park before the electric fan—all hot and bothered. And we aren't print our opinion of the same we saw downtown, dressed in summer furs, even as the thermometer was, boiling over. Such is fashion.

red spiders are causing most of the troubles with the arborvitae, and that the spiders may yield to a thorough drenching of the plants with water under pressure, using the hose practically every day. If this does not control them, it is suggested that the plants be given a thorough dusting with superfine sulphur.

Your county agent is at all times ready to cooperate with anyone in the county for the control of plant diseases and insect pests.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS BANK & TRUST COMPANY OF BAY ST. LOUIS.

No. 85-135
Located at Bay St. Louis, in the County of Hancock, State of Mississippi, at the close of business June 30th, 1933, made to the Superintendent of Banks.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$212,200.92
Overdrafts	NONE
Stocks, Bonds, Securities, etc.	74,000.00
Guaranty Fund with State Treasurer	1,500.00
Banking House and Lot	11,848.21
Other Real Estate owned	25,561.57
Furniture and Fixtures	16,750.00
Due from other banks	
Commercial or reserve funds	23,865.45
Exchange and Checks for next days' clearings	5,007.02
Currency	5,521.00
Expense	42
Silver, Coin, Nickels and Cents	1,268.61
Accrued Int. on Bills Payable & Bonds	5,663.85
All other Items of Resource, viz: Revenue Stamps	25.00
TOTAL	\$384,487.15

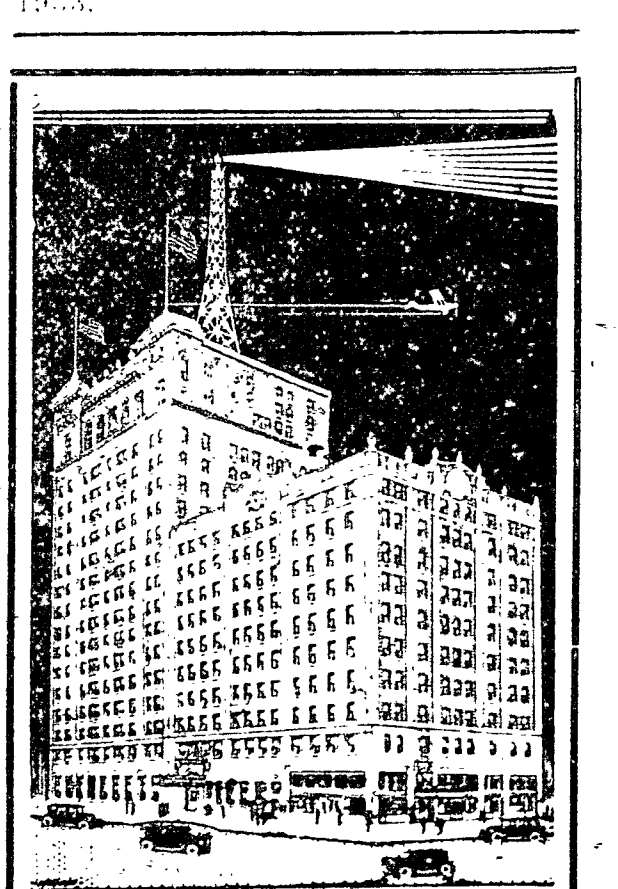
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	35,000.00
Surplus Fund	45,000.00
Undivided profits less amount paid for interest, taxes and current expenses	6,784.17
Individual Deposits subject to Check	6,104.56
Savings Deposits	141,062.10
Time Certificates of Deposit	55,774.19
Certified Checks	428
Bills Payable	1,741.25
Reserved for State Banking Dept.	570.00
Reserved for accrued taxes and insurance	1,247.00
Reserved for accrued interest on bills payable, & time certificates	1,084.28
TOTAL	\$384,487.15

I, W. Val Yates, Cashier do solemnly swear that the above is a true statement of the financial condition of Merchants Bank & Trust Company located at Bay St. Louis, in the County of Hancock, State of Mississippi, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1933, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Correct—Attest:
W. VAL YATES, Cashier.
CHAS. G. MOREAU,
W. J. GEX, JR., Directors.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, By W. Val Yates, Cashier, this 19th day of July, 1933.

(SEAL) EDWARD J. JONES, Notary Public.
My Commission expires October 1st, 1934.



The Jung Hotel

Eighteen Stories of Modern Hotel Luxury.
700 Rooms 700 Baths, 700 Servitors.
700 Ice Water Faucets, 700 Electric Ceiling Fans.

The only Hotel in New Orleans that has all of these conveniences in every room, without exception. Largest Free Parking Grounds in the South.

SUMMER RATES
\$2.00 & \$2.50
"You can live better at the Jung for less"

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER FILES BI-ENNUIUM REPORT WITH BOARD OF HEALTH

Dr. C. M. Shipp ReViews Work of Local Health in Hancock—Introduction and Comment of General and Particular Interest.

Dr. C. M. Shipp, who devotes his time to the welfare of the general health of the population of Hancock county, has finished his bi-ennium report to the Mississippi Board of Health, a copy of which is herewith presented in full by The Echo, while the original is filed in Jackson and will be presented as part report to the Legislature when that body convenes in regular session again.

The report is of more than ordinary interest, containing much data about our county, and after its careful perusal might be well to keep for future reference.

INTRODUCTION.

Hancock is one of the three coast counties in Mississippi that borders on the Gulf coast. The county has a coast line of twenty five miles along the Mississippi Sound, but has no port. It is about twenty miles wide and about thirty miles long. A large part of this area lies between the Bay of St. Louis, the Mississippi Sound and the Louisiana State line which is a natural boundary between the States Pearl River. In the North part of the county will be found low hills and rolling lands. In the South part the land is mostly flat, and in the center of the county a few feet above sea level, and in the South-west part the gradually sloping to a marsh land, a breeding place for muck rats and also mosquitoes. About the year 1900 this whole area of 250 square miles was a virgin forest of long leaf yellow pine, which in a large part was eventually sold to lumber companies. Two lumber mills were established one in the East side and one in the West side of the county, and for thirty years a continuous and uninterrupted cut was maintained without any plan for reforestation. After the trees were removed, there was no chance to build up the soil from natural sources over this vast area. Such vegetation as thin soil on sand would produce after a long summer season, made fire traps for the young trees and for a long time this land was burned over year after year. Two years ago one thousand acres of land were put under fire control; towers were built, phone lines were put in, roads and bridges built, men employed to fight fires and lastly a reforestation camp established under Government supervision. In the county there are two small, but navigable streams that empty into the Mississippi Sound, the Bay of St. Louis, and the Gulf of Mexico. The native fruits are figs, pecans, oranges, peaches and strawberries.

The water supply in the rural section is from open dug wells. Water level is from six to fifteen feet. On the coast and in all towns and villages, the water supply to all homes is from artesian well. The county has a population of 11,415. About 25 per cent of this is negro. The racial stock of the population is French and many of these French speak the language. The school of the county is fairly well organized. The first move after leaving the antiquated, one teacher outfit was to add to the consolidated system; later to consolidate the high schools. The four high schools are modern, well equipped, and staffed by a competent corps of teachers.

Brief History.

The first routine health work done in Mississippi was confined to hookworm examinations and treatment. It usually took about six weeks to work a county and Hancock was worked under this plan.

Hancock was the first county in Mississippi to adopt co-operative plan of health work with the State board of health. This was in 1917. The objective was to control soil pollution diseases. The people in the rural section were examined for hookworm and if found infected were treated for that disease. The state adopted the pit toilet as the standard type for rural homes and it was here that it was tried out as a county wide proposition. It proved a success as toilets were built at almost every rural home. In 1923 the county made an appropriation to match funds available through the Shepherd-Towner Act. This health budget was sufficient to employ a physician for three months and a nurse for one year. The work was confined strictly to physical examination of school children and correction of defects. In 1924 the Board of Supervisors made sufficient appropriation to employ a physician and nurse for three years. This was the county health unit. In 1927 the appropriations were reduced and since that time the county has maintained only a full-time health officer.

School Hygiene.

The main objective health work in the county is carried on in the schools. Most of our interest and efforts are centered in this group. Each year we make a physical examination of all white children, regardless of the grade in the schools, and a report of the defects found is given to the parents. In the last biennium 3909 children were examined and of this number 2965 were defective. However most of the defects were of minor character. After the regular yearly examination it is necessary to make frequent inspections of children to determine defects corrected, and to locate children with skin diseases, colds, pediculosis, underweights etc. During this time 2311 children were inspected and 274 were temporarily excluded from the schools as a safety measure of protection to other children. In Bay St. Louis we have two schools where milk is furnished undernourished children, and there is a milk group of thirty in each of these milk classes. A nose and throat specialist has offices at the county seat. One day each week at this office with the help of the Parent-Teacher Association, many physical defects in the school children are corrected. In the last two years 164 children have been operated on for defective tonsils and adenoids. Each year at county seat we have what may be called a summer round up of pre-school children. The interest is county wide. The examinations are made by three specialists and two physicians assisted by four or five nurses. This has become an annual affair sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Association. The plan is not to examine those known to be physically O. K., but to bring to the clinic that class of children in need of medical care. The mother is present when the child is examined, and in addition to this the specialist also writes personal letters to the mother and family physician, outlining treatment for case. The P. T. A. has a follow up system for the correction of physical defects. In the last two years we have examined 357 pre-school children in these clinics. It is here that we tell the mother of the importance of diphtheria vaccinations.

Vaccinations.

For several years we had to contend with many objections to vaccinations, but regardless of the objections we continued to vaccinate. The parents of school children finally accepted the plan for universal vaccination for small-pox. This type of vaccination is done each year in every school in the county. We require a successful scar and every school child that cannot present scar is vaccinated. Except for transients and non-takes, this work is confined to the primary grades. In the last two years we have vaccinated 659 for small pox. This is a little above the number of births or birthrate. We have this record. In a population of 11,500 in eight years we have vaccinated a few over 7000 for small pox which gives us a safe margin of protection.

For several years the vaccinations for diphtheria were done in the schools, consequently it was given in the main to children above five years of age. Regardless of the fact that we had no appreciable reduction in cases. In fact there was an increase in morbidity and a lower mortality. In the last two years we have vaccinated 609. This in a group of babies and pre-school children. The county school population is close to three thousand and we have records of 2356 in diphtheria vaccinations in this group, exclusive of the baby group just mentioned. This is about as good a protection from diphtheria as we may expect in any county with equal population. In controlling typhoid we do not employ routine vaccinations, but should a case develop in the county we vaccinate contacts, members of the family, and all others that live in the immediate neighborhoods or community. In the last two years we have handled three cases known to have contracted outside the county but fortunately so far no original case has developed. Number of doses of typhoid vaccine given this biennium, 1255. Rabies gives us very little trouble, in the last two years we have treated four cases.

Soil Pollution.

The early surveys in hookworm disease 1917, indicated a 70 per cent infestation and many of the patients had mass infections. Since that time the disease has been gradually reduced both in degree and numbers. A family survey of 902 specimens in 1933 showed a 22 per cent infestation in the rural homes. This type offers some protection but not the maximum as many toilets are and always will be sorely in need of repair. The two incorporated towns on the beach have no sanitary system. The best homes are provided with either a septic tank or cess pool, of which there are a few more than 600. City ordinances do not permit pit toilets on beach property. Back from the beach in the homes of the poorer class we have a pit toilet which are in fairly good state of repair. The health unit has no sanitary inspection and whole problem is handled by the health officer. Unusually we have very little trouble with complaints about toilets. Ninety per cent of the complaints are handled over the telephone. The dysentery and typhoid rate is practically zero. For the past biennium we have examined 1004 for hookworm disease and treated 346 cases.

Pollagra.

This is one county that is rarely free from pollagra, regardless of the season's change. Even in the winter months we may see severe clinical cases. In the last three years we have had no deaths from this disease. Pollagra is handled almost exclusively by the health officer. This is largely due to the economic state of the patient. At present we are furnishing yeast to thirty nine cases.

Conclusion.

Below is a list of the activities of the Health Officer:

Total lectures	174
Sanitary inspections	1987
Office examinations	570
Visits to cases	483
Visits to schools	376
Pupils examined	3909
Pupils inspected	2311
Cases and contacts quarantined	104

MISS. EXHIBITION AT CHICAGO FAIR MECCA FOR MANY VISITORS

Echo Correspondent Says Stuffed Tarpon Is Evidence of Recreation Section

(Correspondence Sea Coast Echo.)

Chicago, July 6.—I guess maybe you thought I wouldn't be able to write this week the way I have been complaining about being worn out. Well, here I am and going strong. You see, I am going to stay up here for a long time and I decided I wouldn't try to see it all at once. So I just kinda took the week off and loafed around the Mississippi Exhibit. Maybe you think I didn't enjoy it too—seeing lots of home folks and hearing anywhere from six to ten thousand people every day talking about the old home State and discussing all the things we are showing up here.

The other day I glanced over the guest register that they let visitors sign, and believe it or not, every single state was represented and most every foreign country. If I was in the show business, I would say Mississippi is playing to a packed house.

From what I could see, the farmers, and you can tell 'em, hung around the agricultural exhibits admiring all the things and I guess they would be there yet if the big jam of people hadn't forced them along. Of course, the women gather around the canned goods and home work. I heard one of 'em say how astonished she was to hear that the women of Mississippi had canned over four and a half million quarts last year. She had always thought that Mississippi women weren't so enterprising, she said.

But you ought to see these Yankees looking at the cotton exhibit. Lots of 'em have never seen cotton stalks and bolls. And mighty few of them have any idea that we get so many by-products from cotton until they see this display.

Our stuffed tarpon, of course, starts a lot of tall stories. They say that all fishermen are liars, but the boys that caught ours has it on the sports that stop at the recreation section of the Gulf Coast, because he has his there as evidence.

There is so much to talk about and I know you don't have time to read any more than I have time to write. I thought maybe I might see you up here this last week. I know you want to come and really you ought to come. You will find enough to talk about the rest of your life. The fellow that misses this Worlds Fair will kinda be on the outside like the fellow was who didn't get in the War.

The Fair is on full blast now so I am going to expect you real soon.

—YOUR WORLD'S FAIR CORRESPONDENT.

A. & G. Theater

Thursday & Friday, July 20-21.

WARNER BAXTER & ELISSA LANDI in "I LOVED YOU WEDNESDAY" And musical revue in Technicolor.

Saturday, July 22.

GEORGE STONE, PHILIP HOLMES and FAY WRAY in "THE BIG BRAIN" And comedy.

Sunday and Monday, July 23-24.

JOE E. BRADY & PATRICIA ELLIS in "ELMER THE GREAT" Fox News & Cartoon.

Tuesday & Wednesday, July 25-26.

PAUL LUKAS & LORETTA YOUNG in "THE GRAND SLAM" And Musical Revue in Technicolor.

Thursday, July 27.

"HELL BELOW"

Tri-State Motor Express

Bonded and Insured Carriers Louisiana—Alabama—Mississippi

1118 Poyfarr Street Phone RA, 6385 — New Orleans La.

V. J. PIAZZA, Agent.

Solid Loads Solicited to All Points Phone 223-J — Bay St. Louis

Shivering with Chills

Burning with Fever

Sure Relief for Malaria!

Don't try homemade treatments or newfangled remedies! Take that good old Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. Soon you will be well again, for Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic not only relieves the symptoms of Malaria, but destroys the infection itself.

The tasteless quinine in Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic kills the Malaria infection in the blood while the iron it contains builds up the blood to overcome the effects of the disease and fortify against further attack. The twofold effect is absolutely necessary to the overcoming of Malaria. Besides being a dependable remedy for Malaria, Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic is also an excellent tonic of general use. Pleasant to take, and absolutely harmless. Safe to give children. Get a bottle today at any store.

Cases of hookworm treated	346
Doses of Tyroid	1004
Doses of Typhoid	1255
Vaccines	659
Laboratory examinations	1270
Operations, Tonsils and Adenoids	164

WAVELAND NEWS-NOTES

V. E. WEBER BOX 134 Waveland, Miss.

WAVELAND is essentially the resort for New Orleans people. Some of the oldest and most aristocratic families of the city would come here year after year. To have said one had not gone "over the lake" and visited or summered at Waveland would be a break in the conventionalities of things not to be disturbed. We live by tradition and surely many families in New Orleans still abide by tradition and legend as well. It is a beautiful world, sentimental, if you so wish to term it.

Just now Waveland has many visitors. The summer is at its height and the glory of the season will continue to the 1st of September. This seems the dead line. Then back to New Orleans. Getting in readiness for school is secondary to the social season. Soon the holidays then the debutante season and series of Carnival balls. The memory of the opera will never fade.

MOLLERE'S STORE IS MECCA FOR MANY WHO MUST GO MARKETING.

Mollere's Groceteria is quite a place to meet the crowds who shop and meet and chat. It is the Waveland mart. Here everybody more or less congregates, meet and exchange conversation. It is the meeting place. One from New Orleans sees another with the exclamation, How long have you been here? How long are you going to stay? I did not even know you were here. So glad to see you. And so on.

Mollere has the crowds. People gather there from as far down the Coast as Pass Christian. Some call it Solari's in compliment to the high class and widely-selected stock. A

Excursion

\$1.00 Round Trip to

New Orleans

SUNDAY, JULY 23RD.

TICKETS GOOD GOING ON TRAIN No. 3 & 9

RETURNING ON TRAINS NO. 10 & NO. 2

Leaving New Orleans 5:20 P. M. And 8:40 P. M.

Secure Particulars from Local Ticket Agents.

I. V. COLLY, Passenger Agent Biloxi, Miss.

L&N

Have You Tried the New CROWN STANDARD GASOLINE



If you have, you KNOW what this brand-new type of motor fuel (that sells at no extra cost) will do!

If you have NOT, just one tankful will convince you that it contains actual, added anti-knock properties and gives more power and smoother performance.

This company has never made exaggerated claims for its products. We prefer to let the quality of our products speak for itself. Fill up with this new orange-colored Crown Standard Gasoline at any Standard Oil dealer's or at our service stations, and then you be the judge!

Essolube * the modern hydrofined motor oil combines in one oil the best qualities of both paraffin and asphaltene base oils. It will save you money on your oil bills because it requires fewer changes, and gives greater lubricating efficiency at low cost.

* Pronounced S-O-Lube.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN KENTUCKY

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE CITY OF BAY ST. LOUIS, HANCOCK COUNTY, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

You will please take notice that the assessment rolls of real and personal property in the City of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, for the year 1933, have been filed by the Assessor and have been changed, corrected, equalized and revised by this Board so as to comply with the laws of this State and Charter of the City of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, and are open to examination and inspection, and that any objections to any assessments contained in said rolls as equalized and revised may be made in writing and filed with the Clerk of this Board on or before the first Monday of August, 1933, at his office at the City Hall, in the City of Bay St. Louis, said County, or in open meeting beginning on the first Monday of August, 1933, at ten o'clock A. M. That any and all assessments to which no objection is then and there made will be made final.

G. Y. BLAIZE, Mayor, W. L. BOURGEOIS, Comm. of Finance, H. GRADY PERKINS, Comm. of Pub. Utilities.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TO THE PUBLIC AND TO THE TAX Payers OF HANCOCK COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI:

You are hereby notified that the personal property assessment rolls of the above named county for the year 1933, have been equalized according to law, and that said rolls are ready for inspection and examination, and that any objections to said rolls, or any assessment therein contained, shall be made in writing and filed with the Clerk of this Board of Supervisors of said county, on or before the first Monday of August, 1933, at his office in the Courthouse of said county, and that all assessments to which no objections are then and there made, will be finally approved by said Board of Supervisors, and that all assessments to which objections are made, and which may be corrected and properly determined by said Board, will be made final by said Board of Supervisors, and that said rolls and the assessments contained therein will be approved by said Board of Supervisors; and that 1. This Board will be in session for the purpose of hearing objections to the said assessments which may be filed at the courthouse in the City of Bay St. Louis, said County and State on the 7th day of August, 1933, and 2. This Board of Supervisors will remain in session from day to day until all objections, lawfully filed, shall have been disposed of and all proper corrections made in the said roll.

"Witness the signature and seal of said Board of Supervisors this 18th day of July, 1933.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

By EMILIO CUE, President, A. G. FAYRE, Clerk.

Mr. Wm. Jorns, Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Ladner of Waveland, Mrs. Henry Jorns, Mrs. C. Lucas, Misses Loraine, Gertrude and Edith Marie Jorns, Master Henry Jorns, and Mr. R. Deck of New Orleans, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Russell.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE CITY OF BAY ST. LOUIS, HANCOCK COUNTY, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

You will please take notice that the assessment roll of sidewalk improvements installments due for the year of 1933, on certain lots in the City of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, has been filed by the Assessor and has been changed, corrected, equalized and revised by this Board so as to comply with the laws of this State and Charter of the City of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, and are open to examination and inspection, and that any objections to any assessments contained in said roll as equalized and revised may be made in writing and filed with the Clerk of this Board on or before the first Monday of August, 1933, at his office at the City Hall, in the City of Bay St. Louis, said County, or in open meeting beginning on the first Monday of August, 1933, at ten o'clock A. M. That any and/or all assessments to which no objection is then and there made will be made final.

This the 20th day of July, 1933.

G. Y. BLAIZE, Mayor, W. L. BOURGEOIS, Comm. of Finance, H. GRADY PERKINS, Comm. of Pub. Utilities.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE CITY OF BAY ST. LOUIS, HANCOCK COUNTY, STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

You will please take notice that the assessment roll of seawall improvements installments due for the year 1933 on certain lots in the City of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, has been filed by the Assessor and has been changed, corrected, equalized and revised by this Board so as to comply with the laws of the State and Charter of the City of Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, and are open to examination and inspection, and that any objections to any assessments contained in said roll as equalized and revised may be made in writing and filed with the Clerk of this Board on or before the first Monday of August, 1933, at his office at the City Hall, in the City of Bay St. Louis, said County, or in open meeting beginning on the first Monday of August, 1933 at ten o'clock A. M. That any and/or all assessments to which no objection is then and there made will be made final.

This the 20th day of July, 1933.

G. Y. BLAIZE, Mayor, W. L. BOURGEOIS, Comm. of Finance, H. GRADY PERKINS, Comm. of Pub. Utilities.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Executor's Notice, to Creditors of John H. Weston, Deceased. Letters of Administration having been granted on the 20th day of June, 1933, by the Chancery Court of Hancock County, Mississippi, to the undersigned as Executor, upon the estate of John H. Weston, Deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to the Clerk of said court for probate and registration according to law within six months from this date, or they will be forever barred.

This 30th day of June, 1933.

AMELIA BAXTER WESTON, Executor.

